

No. 21
OFTHE CHINA PUNCH,
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THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

The report of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which we this evening publish, will doubtless be perused with much attention by all interested in the important question discussed. We are compelled to hold over any remarks upon the resolutions arrived at, until our next issue.

"SATISFACTION" FROM
ASIATICS.

One of the most difficult problems to solve in connection with European relations towards Asiatic countries is the question of what is usually designated "satisfaction" for injuries perpetrated upon the persons or property of foreigners. Modern warfare amongst civilized nations recognizes but two modes of satisfying the demands of an aggrieved and stronger power—the cession of territory or the payment of money. But it seldom happens that such demands are made or acceded to until the fortune of war has demonstrated the capability which the weaker power may have of obtaining terms less stringent than those which preceded hostile operations. There is practically no such thing as the spectacle of two European nations at peace with each other occupying the relative positions of an Asiatic power such as that of China or Japan and Great Britain. Outrages such as those which have of late occurred in this part of the world, supposing them to be possible, would be atoned for in a manner totally different to that insisted upon by us in dealing with Eastern nations. Either the perpetrators would meet from their own government, the just punishment of their offence, or that government would immediately assume the responsibility and prepare to accept the decision resulting from a trial of strength with the aggrieved nation. In the latter case the punishment of individual treachery is never insisted on, the responsibility thereof being held as transferred to the government and countrymen at large of the offending parties. As an illustration, we may refer to the affair at Hangchow during the Russian war in 1854. On that occasion a boat's crew of the *Cossack*, under the command of Lieut. Geneste, landed under a flag of truce and upon leaving the boat were fired upon by a party of Russian soldiers under the command of an officer, many being killed and the remainder wounded or captured, one man alone escaping. Now this firing upon men without arms in their hands, and landing under a flag of truce, was precisely one of those acts usually denominated "outrages" when committed by Asiatics, and much feeling upon the subject was evoked in England. Yet no one dreamt for a moment of demanding from the Russian Government the execution of the officer and soldiers, or of treating the matter as apart from the general operations being carried on.

We have briefly alluded to the foregoing facts in order to demonstrate upon how different a basis we frame our interpretation of points connected with "international law" in dealing with Asiatics. And now come to the "satisfaction" exacted for acts which infringe not merely the laws of civilized warfare, but that natural law which under the above-named title has been codified by Wheaton and others. Practically we exact this "satisfaction" under one of three heads—territory, life, or money. Circumstances have hitherto prevented our availing ourselves of the first-named. We, and European nations generally, have thus far declined to insist upon the cession of land as an amende for the murder or ill-treatment of our fellow-countrymen, and we can avail ourselves therefore of the two latter only. We will not here stop to discuss the advisability or otherwise of pursuing in China or Japan the career which has resulted in our present position in India, but deal only with the mode in which we exact satisfaction in the shape of a money payment or by the life of the offending parties. It seems to us that the indemnities hitherto demanded from China and Japan have been much misunderstood. There is a difference, very plain upon consideration, between the payment of money as a salve to the honor of the country offended, and the payment of money over and above the real satisfaction obtained to repair, as far as money can, the consequences of an offence to individuals and to reimburse the exacting party the actual expenses incurred in obtaining that satisfaction. It is common to speak of the indemnity lately paid by China as if it were the "satisfaction" obtained for her outrageous policy previous to the war. But on the contrary the "satisfaction" arrived at, and received, was the punishment of the government by occupying the second city of the empire, forcing a recognition of the rights of foreigners, and obliging the Chinese to receive our representatives, Diplomatic or Consular, on becoming terms. The payment of money was an additional and separate act and in no way part of the satisfaction demanded. Its very title, in fact, shewed it to be simply an indemnification—a payment—to those who had suffered

loss in any form by Chinese acts. Thus a portion was allotted to the owners of valuable property burned by the Chinese; a portion was appropriated by the government towards the expenses incurred by fitting out the naval and military expedition, etc. There has been in fact no occasion upon which the indemnity demanded by Great Britain has been received for any other purpose than reimbursement of expenses actually incurred. Even the bounties in some cases given to the families of those killed was of the same nature. They had lost their natural supporters and the sums awarded them replaced the incomes they would have otherwise enjoyed—leaving nevertheless a heavy balance in the loss of near and dear friends. The indemnity is in fact but in a law action. We are thus particular in pointing out the real nature of the "money satisfaction" hitherto exacted by us from Oriental nations, to combat the mistaken idea so generally entertained that the indemnity is an essential part of the satisfaction obtained, or punishment inflicted. It is doubtless a punishment to be meted out, especially when the party fined can ill afford it. But in Asiatic Countries the money paid under compulsion inflicts rather suffering on the poorer classes than inconvenience on the rich or on the government.

The French are, it is said, demanding an indemnity for the sailors recently murdered near Higo. So far as it is appropriated solely to the relatives of the killed, it fairly comes within the pale of making good as far as possible a grievous loss. But always presuming the present version of the story to be correct) they are right in asserting, that they will not rest content with a money satisfaction only, because they would run the risk of being considered desirous only of money, as the equivalent for human life, and an outraged flag. They are reported to have demanded the persons of the murderers, and this brings us to the third division of our subject to which we shall refer in our future issue.

LOCAL.

Some apprehensions exist as to the *Undine*, which is now overdue from the Coast ports several days. Her detention, it may be, is owing to prevailing fogs.

We have been compelled to hold over the Cricket Score, the Police reports in *extenso* and other matter, owing to the lengthy report of the General Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

We are glad to notice that some means have been adopted to notify the riding public respecting reviews at which firing will take place. Police notices were yesterday posted in the Queen's Road, warning passers by that a "field day" was coming off. We cannot however but think that a policeman or sentry would be more efficacious, as people driving are hardly likely to notice the placards, one at least being queerly suspended from the branch of a tree, and revolving in the wind like a roasting leg of mutton.

The performance in the Great World Circus last night was again well patronised, and called forth the applause now so frequently accorded to the clever performers who make up this troupe. True enough, there was not much variation in the entertainment; there has not been a superabundance of change in the circus profession since the days of Batty—still people are found to go, and are none the less willing to hear the members of the present company as so much above the average performers commonly met with in this part of the world. Hubert Meers and Ella Zoyara were the great attractions, as formerly. Another performance is announced for this evening, when Hubert Meers takes his benefit.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Of the five Chinamen connected with the counterfeit dollar case, three were discharged, and two remanded.—The Mate of the French coal-ship *Marie Therese* was fined \$30 for assaulting an European Constable on board; defendant endeavored to get off by means of a denial.—Nineteen Chinese from Tait-see-mooy village were brought up for gambling, three were recognised by Mr Douglas, one of whom (a suspected murderer) was doubly branded. The first prisoner was fined \$50 and six months' hard labor, and the others \$50 or 6 months' imprisonment—all of them to find subsequent security.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON
LICENSED GAMBLING.

A special general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held on the 3d inst., at the Rooms of the Chamber, "to consider the effect of the present system of Licensed Gambling on the trade of this Colony." Present: Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Messrs Taylor, Bosman, Hittcock, B. Pallenje, Rowett, Boyle, Macaulay, Zimmerman, Duncan, Deacon, Pyke and Lapraik.

The Chairman, in rising to open the meeting, said that the gentlemen present must have all seen from the Circular which was the object for which they had met together, and before the resolutions (which he understood had been prepared) were put to the meeting, he begged leave to say a few words. He confessed that, when the question of licensed gambling in this Colony was first mooted, he was of opinion that it would not do any harm while it might be the means of doing some good; but since the system had been in operation, and instances of its evil influence had come under his personal knowledge, he had seen reason to alter his opinion, and he now thought that it was a system which was working an incalculable amount of harm, and that the Government of this Colony should be studying its best interests by abolishing it altogether. During the last two or three months he had made it a point of asking the opinion of nearly every respectable Chinese with whom he had come in contact, and they one and all denounced the system as one which was creating much mischief to the trade of the Colony; this was the ground on which it came within the province of this Chamber to endeavor to abolish it, granting of course that the information of the other members had led them to the same conclusion to which he had arrived. He understood that one

member of the Chamber was in possession of information showing that the gambling had diminished considerably the number of traders with small means, men who were in the habit of buying 20, 30 or up to 50 pieces of shirtings and taking them for sale to the various towns and villages in the neighborhood. These men, seduced by the allurements of the gambling halls, had abandoned their former occupation and taken to the seductive and risky although less laborious occupation of gambling. He would say that this view of the case had only been put before him by one or two of his Chinese friends. The great evil which he would urge—and the one of which they had already obtained and could obtain more ample proofs—was the number of robberies from employers by shroffs and others engaged in collecting money; and he felt confident that many of these robberies would not have been committed, were those public gambling-houses not invitingly open. On this ground alone, viz., the danger to which the money of persons in trade were exposed—he thought it was the duty of the Chamber to express a strong opinion against the system. He would not enter upon the bad moral effects of the system, as the views on that head had already most able exponents—the Lord Bishop of Victoria, and he believed the whole clergy in the Colony of all denominations, being entirely opposed to the gambling license. It had been said that it was utterly impossible to stop gambling altogether, and the same might be said of any other crime or evil practice; but that could certainly never form any argument for doing away with the police altogether. A good deal had been said of late about the great efficiency of their Police, and if such really was the case, he could not but think that the assistance which the better class of Chinese community would gladly give, gambling could be almost entirely prevented; in any case, it could be reduced to such a small compass that it could only be carried on in out-of-the-way dens which would only be resorted to by the very dregs of the population. He would leave the matter in the hands of the meeting, and the members present would give such expressions of opinion as they saw such resolutions as they might think fit.

Mr J. B. Taylor then rose to propose a resolution, and said that he would only make two or three remarks in support. It was very difficult to obtain correct information from the Chinese in regard to matters not connected with their particular calling; and when one asked a Chinaman for information, he would very often find that the Chinese wished first to know what kind of answer would be desirable, and then suited the answer to what best pleased the questioner, especially to those who were in power. Owing to this venal practice, no doubt, H. E. the Governor had been misinformed as to the candid opinion of the native population, and had been led to introduce the present tentative measure to license gambling in the Colony, which all respectable Chinese condemned as pernicious. He had however, in his inquiries of various merchants, shopkeepers, and others, and the one conclusion to which he had come was that licensed gambling was bad and that its effects were bad. The removal of the obstacles which formerly existed, of fear of apprehension by the Police and punishment by the Courts, had naturally only one result, viz., the great increase of gambling; while there was a set of men whose interest was to encourage gambling by every means in their power. These were the Gambling Farmer and his partners (whichever they were), for it was well known that it was a sort of joint-stock undertaking. While gambling had formerly been practised secretly, a check was laid upon the vice, but now everything was done to encourage it. The Farmer might possibly be so much to the detriment of some extent, but that would be only so far as it might suit his own ends, because he had every reason to encourage public gambling; he had to pay to Government an annual sum of \$200,000, and his income was probably \$400,000 or \$500,000—a sum which represented a very large amount of misery (as it was extracted from the poorer people of the place), and which, employed in legitimate trade, would materially help to dispel the general complaint of inactivity in business. As to the direct effects of the system of licensed gambling upon trade, he would mention that he could not now get his shroff to send one man to collect money, although that man was of good character; but two collectors had now to be sent, the one to watch the other, also the money would not be brought home with any degree of certainty, owing to the introduction of licensed gambling. There were complaints on every side from shopkeepers, merchants and owners of ships, Captains of merchant vessels, who, as to freight, etc., sometimes possessed great powers and large sums of money, went into gambling houses and lost the money; and so it was also with sailors. Altogether, the effects of the system proved that it was prejudicial to the interests of the community, and he would therefore move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Chamber that licensed gambling is affecting the Colony injuriously, by encouraging dishonesty amongst a large portion of the native population engaged in business, and amongst the native employees of Foreign Firms."

Mr Hittcock next rose to second the motion which had been read by Mr Taylor. It was an unfortunate thing that there were no Customs here in Hongkong, as they had therefore no correct statistics to guide them as to the trade of the Colony. They had consequently to fall back upon verbal information derived from native sources, and rely upon evidence obtained from prominent native dealers. He would instance one or two cases which had come to his knowledge. Some time ago he asked a native merchant what he thought of the gambling, to which the reply was "Very bad"; and on being pushed to define what degree of badness he meant, he said that the system was so injurious that he could not well estimate it by figures; he however said that trade in many cases had fallen off by 25 per cent. This applied more particularly to small traders, great numbers of whom now resorted to gambling in preference to trade, because the dishonesty amongst employers was rapidly making it unsafe to remain longer in business. Not long since a shroff was sent to collect a sum of \$80,000, and on being paid he lost \$600 odds of the amount; he was punished, but the money was lost. The comrades of a large steamer running between this and Shanghai, who for a long time had been looked upon as an honest and trustworthy servant, was found the other day to be decidedly short in his cash account, owing to his having lost money at the gaming house; this man was guaranteed by the owner of the first-class native merchant. Other

cases he could enumerate; but those two or three instances would be sufficient to show the evil effects of the licensed system of gambling; and no doubt other members of the Chamber would be prepared in the same manner to narrate their experiences. They had some indirect statistics of the gambling itself, and of the profits made thereat. If the tax to be paid annually by the Gambling Farmer to the Government is \$280,000 to \$290,000 and the percentage or fee exacted from the player by the Farmer be seven per cent, that sum would necessarily represent a gambling capital of something like \$4,000,000. Mr Taylor had placed the income of the Gambling Farmer at \$500,000, and at 7 per cent it would require a capital of \$7,000,000 before such a profit could accrue to the Farmer. He put these forward as approximate figures only, but the larger the estimate the worse it appeared for the trade of the Colony. Probably some of the other gentlemen would give their own experience; and he would conclude by seconding the motion.

Mr Bosman said that he had thought over the gambling license affair, and had no great faith in native information on the subject. When the question was first mooted, he was asked by a very influential Chinaman to use his influence to get him the gambling farm; but then it was discovered that he could not get the farming, the native then became bitterly opposed to gambling. There was no doubt that gambling had a bad effect on the Colony, as it had everywhere else; but bribery in the police and the use of spies were also bad. In regard to the cases mentioned by Mr Hittcock, he cited instances of very large defalcations which had occurred in London and Paris by men who were not gamblers; and he did not see that the existence of a few small defalcations in a trade so extensive as that of Hongkong, proved the evil effects of gambling in any remarkable manner. He did not think that the Chamber ought to take official notice of the gambling license; he would rather have licensed gambling than corrupt police. At least, he ought to obtain more statistics, and be better prepared to discuss the subject before they should go into the matter at all. He would propose that a Committee should be appointed to get information, two of the members of which might be second gamblers, and two of a different opinion, so that evidence might be thoroughly sifted. The speaker then proposed the following amendment:—"That before expressing an opinion as to the effect of licensed gambling, this Chamber should appoint a Committee to make the necessary inquiries as to the injury caused to the trade of the Colony by licensed gambling."

The Chairman remarked that his experience of the Chinese, in suiting their answers to what would be most acceptable, was quite contrary to that of some of the members who had spoken. His own comrade, who was well aware that he was at first favorable to the gambling license, had always been strenuously opposed to it; and one of the oldest native residents of Canton had expressed to him much astonishment at finding him in favor of such a measure. Neither would he have said so had they not been sincere.

This amendment having been seconded by Mr Duncan, Mr Bosman remarked that there was no use expressing an opinion against the measure unless they could propose some remedy. Mr Taylor, in reply, stated that they had a resolution prepared which provided for a remedy; still he did not object to have the matter referred to a Committee. Regarding the defalcations in London and Paris mentioned by Mr Bosman, of which no notice was taken by the Stock Exchange, it might be remembered that when the public betting houses became so frequently the resort of young men, the Government was petitioned against them, and that they were abolished. As to the bribery of the Police, he would only ask whether it was not much better to have a corrupt police than to have the whole native community utterly corrupted (hear, hear).

Mr Hittcock reminded Mr Bosman that notice had been given two weeks ago that this meeting would take place, and several members had made inquiries during the interval which resulted and were embodied in the resolution now before the meeting. The last clause of the resolution, the entirely gratuitous on the part of the Chamber, as he did not suppose H. E. the Governor wanted advice or information from them. Their opinion upon the measure could be given in so far as they were able to gather information. He was himself convinced that if the licensed system were abolished, the respectable class of natives would assist the Police in putting down gambling altogether.

The Chairman gave it as his opinion that a committee was not at all desirable; and as to a remedy, they could only suggest how a remedy might be provided, otherwise H. E. might think they were rather interfering with his duties.

Mr Bosman asked what use there would be in expressing an opinion before they had made inquiries (two or three voices: We have. And yet Mr Taylor began by saying that the information from the Chinese was not reliable).

The Chairman reminded Mr Bosman that Mr Taylor qualified that remark by saying that it was so particularly to those in power, such as the Governor.

Mr Bosman said that he had found that a Chinaman always answered as you asked.

The Chairman observed that such had not been his experience in this instance. Mr Bosman remarked that they ought to suggest something better. If the gambling was bad, what else can we have? H. E. had found that the Police became more and more corrupt, and he had consequently to license gambling. He would propose that they should rather adjourn and give no opinion at all.

The Chairman reminded Mr Bosman that he could not propose a second amendment. Mr Hittcock said that he knew for a fact that Mr Bosman was mistaken as to the inquiries made. There were three or four members to his certain knowledge who had made inquiries. If the Police were corrupt, then that was the greater reason for the suppression of the vice which was at once the fruitful source of so much depravity.

The Chairman observed that he did not believe that they could get much more information than they had got.

Mr Bosman then altered the terms of his amendment to the form which appears above, by erasing the words "and suggest a practical remedy for the complete suppression of gambling in this Colony." On the amendment being put to the meeting, it was supported by only three members, viz., Messrs Bosman, Duncan, and Deacon. The original motion was then put, and carried by 8 to 2, the latter being the proposer and recorder of the amendment.

Mr Rowett next addressed the meeting. He said that since Mr Taylor's motion had been carried, he would not repeat what Mr Taylor had said, but would remark that the reason that he did not speak upon that motion was that Mr Taylor had said all he would have said on the subject. He had been talking of the matter to his comrades, who said that the licensed system was very injurious. Very many who never gambled before, do so now, and great numbers who would not have gone into the low slums to gratify their taste, went only to the licensed gambling houses, there to spend their own or other people's money, as the case might be (hear, hear). He had never been in a gambling house here, and he consequently could not speak from personal experience; but he had seen it carried on at Macao, if not here, and he could say that a very different set now frequented those houses to those miserable wretches who formerly appeared in our Police Courts for gambling in secret. No doubt, there had been formerly much collusion with the Police, but things were now much changed; the force was now superintended much more by a man of education, and one who was incapable of receiving any bribe or countenancing any collusion; the general body of the force was of a much higher character than before; and he therefore had no hesitation in proposing the motion which he would now read.—That it is the opinion of this Chamber that the present system of gambling, with the aid of the influential portion of the Chinese trading community (which would be readily given) are quite competent to suppress gambling almost entirely. The respectable classes were very much adverse to gambling, as it materially affected their interests, when their shroffs were so led away by the attractions of the gambling houses.

Mr John Lapraik said that he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Although, when the gambling license was first spoken of, he was in favor of it, he had since become very much opposed to it. There was no doubt that Chinese property had fallen very much in value, and he was certain that gambling had a great deal to do with it. In many cases, property had depreciated from 25 to 30 per cent, and he knew that such was the case because he had a large agency in such business. This depreciation appeared to fall principally upon houses of about \$18 or \$20 monthly rental, as many of the small shopkeepers had gone away, having lost the little money they had at gambling. He had therefore no hesitation in seconding the motion.

Mr Taylor here remarked that, regarding the suppression of gambling, the Governor put down the practice officially for a fortnight without letting any one know of it. The Chinese were all waiting for the edict to be published, and when they found that no further action was taken, they concluded that the Government were not in earnest, and began again. The Governor of Canton acted with more determination, and engraved on a stone which was set up, his resolution to suppress the vice; he showed a strong will, and dared the people to gamble, and they did not. During the fortnight that gambling was suppressed in Hongkong, the Governor rose enormously in the estimation of the Chinese; and they said to themselves, "Here's a man we can respect."

Mr Rowett's motion was then put and carried by 6 votes, the remaining 7 gentlemen declining to vote.

Mr Bosman said he was glad to hear that the gentleman present had so good accounts of the Police, as he did not know such was the case.

The Chairman reminded Mr Bosman that it was not long since he said at a public meeting that he did know something about the Police.

The meeting then separated.

As OUR MOTHERS DO.—We were considerably amused the other evening, at three little girls playing among the sage brush in a back yard. Two of them were "making believe keep house" a few yards distant from each other—neighbours as it were. One of them says to the third little girl: "There, now, Nelly, you go to Sarah's house, and stop a little while and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me, and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get mad and don't speak to each other, just as our mothers do, you know, O, that'll be such fun."—*Montgomery Mail.*

A GRAY inquired at the post office in Erie the other day for a letter for "Henry Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look here," he replied a little angrily, "you've hexamin'd a bold letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitch! it begins with a ho! Look in the 'ole that's got the ho's."

RHIO STRAIT.

VARIATION 1° 25' EAST IN 1866.
General Description.—The route from Banka strait to Singapore, outside Linga and through Rhio strait, is the one now commonly adopted by vessels proceeding either way between Sunda strait and Singapore, for the reasons stated at page 3, that Rhio strait is safe, sheltered, and easily navigable; the Dutch Government having placed beacons on many of the dangers; whereas the route outside Bintang is exposed in both monsoons, and the fairway is unobscured with many rocks and shoals, which render it necessary for vessels to keep at a long distance from the land.

This route is particularly convenient for vessels leaving Singapore for Europe in the N.E. monsoon, and but few vessels now adopt any other. By proceeding through Rhio strait, they avoid the delay and inconvenience so frequently experienced during that season in getting to sea by the main channel of Singapore strait, past Horsburgh lighthouse. In the S.W. monsoon also, vessels are frequently able to proceed to the southward much quicker by this route than by the outer one.

Rhio strait may be considered limited to the southward by the island of Misano on one side, and "Balang" on the other; it is bounded on the south-west by the north-eastern islands of the Linga archipelago, on the west by the chain of islands of which Galang, Rompong and Battam are the chief; numerous smaller islands and shoals front the main shores on each side of the strait, and very much contract the width of its main navigable channel. The general direction of the strait is N.W. and S.E., extending from about lat. 0° 26' to 1° 12'.

See Charts: Banka Strait to Singapore, No. 2,757, scale 1:100,000; and Strait of Singapore, Sheet 3, No. 2,404, scale 1:100,000.

Docks.

COMPANY OF HONGKONG & SHANGHAI STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED, respectfully beg to call the Ship Owners, Agents and Establishments at Hongkong, which offer every DICKING and REPAIR

Whampoa, which combine in successful operation Twelve Years, and are in good Condition.

Ships, and capable of taking 154 feet at Spring Tides. The different parts of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, and Foundry—possessing appliances for the Steamers, and Steam

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powerful Lifting Shears, &c. Vessels can lie and

always in readiness to Dock, free of charge, back to anchorage or to

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Miscellaneous.

And Queries.

AND JAPAN.
MEDIUM OF INTER-
COMMUNICATION

and Literary Men,
and Residents in the
generally.

BY N. B. DENNY.

60 PER ANNUM.

of the Press.

vertiser, May 4, 1867.)
ed a copy of "Notes and
publication will be really
much matter relating to
service would be lost, and
success, ethnology, Chi-
and scientific men ought
to consult themselves on the
Notes and Queries," as it
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and Missionaries their
serious divisions of mental
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for our part we are glad
at issues, both on account
and instruction they
need they supply to the
the foreign community in

North China Branch of
the Asiatic Society,
March 1867.

which are likely to be of
also been commenced;
at Foochow and is called
Recorder," and the other
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"It is intended to serve
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Chinese Philology, Geo-
graphy. These indications of
perhaps the most important
times" has been our
ed, for they are all means
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lish and China.

ary Recorder, April, 1867.)
numbers of Notes & Que-
Japan have been placed
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to fill an important and
ed place in Eastern liter-

corider, May 17, 1867.)
possession of the fourth
and Queries on China
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interest and importance
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of intercommunication on
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of convenient size, is care-
fully N. B. Denny, and is
low price of \$4 per annum;
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and Queries" will meet
which so creditable a pro-
at the hands of those in-
terested.

Times, Mar. 1867.)
week, apropos of some pi-
cance which has appeared
columns, an extract from
fiction, "Notes and Que-
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recommen-
of our contributors as
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the "Notes" is pecu-
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News Letter, Mar. 23, 1867.
ved the first number, which
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ved Press, Mar. 2, 1867.)
ved the first number of a
list of eight pages entitled
series on China and Japan,
is the able and interesting bi-
on China, together with
ons queries for future con-
sider, and states that the
ages will depend upon the
length of his contributions.
the received with eagerness
as throwing light upon
ditions of China, with re-
to laws of the various pro-
vince of the people.

For Sale.

ARLES A. SAINT.
KONG SIGNALS.

on of the Signals and flag-
Station, Maryatt's nu-
all the regulations in
their use at Victoria Peak.

Also
Principal House Flags,
in frequenting Hongkong,
in Colours.

each \$1.
SOURCES OF THE RIFLE
ASSOCIATION.
CHARLES A. SAINT.

Drill Cards.
COLORED.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."

The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be
dispatched with the usual Mails for
Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the
8th April, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office
will be open for the reception of Ordina-
ry Letters, Letters for Registration,
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M.
on the 7th April. Letters, &c., may be
posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on
the 7th April until 6 A.M. on the fol-
lowing morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on
the 8th April will be chargeable, in
addition to the usual postage, with a
Late Fee of 15 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this
office is 5 A.M. and for Newspapers,
Books, or Patterns 6 A.M. on the 8th
April.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) ad-
dressed to the United Kingdom via
Marseilles or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet from 6.30
to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee
of 45 cents each, in addition to the
postage, after which no Letters can be
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence
of Bix Holders will be received at the
window set apart for the purpose, on
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to
the United Kingdom will be sent on,
charged with a fine of One Shilling in
addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 8th April
will not be forwarded unless the Late
Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped
addressed to places to which they can-
not be forwarded unpaid, will be open-
ed and returned to the writers as early
as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be return-
ed until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corres-
pondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the stamp or Stamps represent-
ing the late fee should be placed on the
lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar
will be conducted in the Coins pre-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the
Proclamation of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Coins, but those
therein specified will either be received
or given in change as fractional parts
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made
in the current Dollars of the Colony or
Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 25, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general informa-
tion that the Scale of Progression of
Weights, having the half-ounce for its unit
has been extended to Letters posted in
Hongkong, addressed to Trieste, or North-
ern Europe, specially marked to be for-
warded via Trieste, and that henceforward
the following Rates of Postage, which must
be paid in advance, will be chargeable upon
such Letters, viz.:

FOR A LETTER.
Not exceeding 1 ounce, 12 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 2 ounces, 24 "

FOR A LETTER.
Via Southampton.
Under 1 ounce, 34 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 2 ounces, 63 "

FOR A LETTER.
Via Marseilles.
Under 1 ounce, 42 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 2 ounces, 84 "

FOR A LETTER.
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Post-Office Notifications.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This
rule excludes all articles of a saleable na-
ture, and indeed, whatever may have a va-
lue of its own, apart from its mere use as a
pattern; and the quantity of any material
sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so
great that it can fairly be considered as
having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or marks other
than the address of the person for whom
the pattern is intended, a trade mark and
numbers, and prices of the articles; other-
wise the Pattern will be detained or for-
warded charged as an unpaid letter.

The Patterns must be sent in covers
open at the ends, so as to be easy of exami-
nation. Samples however, of seeds, drugs,
and so forth, which cannot be sent in open
covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or
other material, tied at the neck; bags not
closed that they cannot readily be opened,
even although they be transparent, must
not be used for this purpose. Non-com-
pliance with this rule will also subject the
packet to be detained or forwarded as an
unpaid letter.

The Packets or the contents thereof must
not contain any inclosure, sealed or oth-
erwise closed against inspection.

In all other respects the general regula-
tions of the Book Post will apply to the
Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in
order to prevent any interruption to the
regular transmission of letters, a Packet of
Patterns may, when it is necessary be kept
back for the following Mail by which, in
the ordinary course, it would be forwarded.

The decision of the Postmaster General
as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern,
or sample contained therein, to be forward-
ed under these regulations, will be final
and conclusive.

The rule which forbids the transmission
through the Post of any article likely to
injure the contents of the Mail Bags or
Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the
Post Office is, of course, applicable to the
Pattern Post; and a packet containing any-
thing of the kind will be stopped, and not
sent to its destination. Articles such as
the following have been occasionally sent
as Patterns and have been detained as un-
fit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porce-
lains and china, fruits, vegetables, bunches
of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives,
scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery,
sharp pointed instruments, samples of
metals, samples of ore, samples in glass
bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various
kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel en-
graving, plates and confectionery of all
kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general informa-
tion that the Scale of Progression of
Weights, having the half-ounce for its unit
has been extended to Letters posted in
Hongkong, addressed to Trieste, or North-
ern Europe, specially marked to be for-
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Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.

The Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at
present occupied by Mr. N. R. MARSH.
Occupation can be had in a few weeks.
Application can be made to Mr. MARSH at
the Albany.
Hongkong, September 26, 1867.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs. ARNOLD, KAR-
BEN & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,
Office, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GREEN, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown and Com-
modore's Room.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

TO LET.
No. 5, Peelhill Terrace, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

STORAGE
CAN be had in First Class Granite Go-
dows at Wanchai, on very moderate
Terms.
For particulars, apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs. LAMBERT & Co.'s Office,
Stanley Street.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding
a good view of the Harbour from the
North side. The House contains eight good
Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandah, front
and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms and
Godowns on ground floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET.
No. 3, PEELHILL TERRACE,
Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

Intimations.

Mr. JOHN CLARK,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, Lon-
don; and Fellow, Royal Institute
of British Architects.
Office—3, Alexandra Terrace.
Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

NEITHER Captain nor Agents will be
responsible for any Debts contracted
by the Crew of the barque "Narvario."
FELDER WITBERG,
Captain.
Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, &c.
THE Undersigned beg to inform their
Friends and the Public that they have
opened the Premises Nos. 88 and 90,
Queen's Road Central, lately known as the
"Albion Hotel," as a Cafe, and for the
sale of CONFECTIONERY of all descrip-
tions, manufactured by a thoroughly com-
petent European artist.

In connection with the above is also a
BAKERY, under the charge of an expe-
rienced European, from which the best Eng-
lish and French Bread, Brown Bread, Ship
Bread, Biscuits, &c., of all descriptions,
will be supplied at moderate rates.
Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all
descriptions, Bon Bons, Pies, Jellies,
Syrups, &c., &c., of the best quality sup-
plied on the shortest notice.

A Private Room, Large Airy Billiard Sa-
loon, and Piano, for the recreation of
Visitors.

The undersigned hope by supplying none
but first-class articles, and by strict atten-
tion to business, to merit a share of the
public Patronage.

F. FRANCOIS & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have heard that some Foreign Mer-
chant wanted to procure several
hundred loads of Rice Paper from the Wo
Cheong shop of Canton; and that afterwards
A Hoy in Hongkong has got the job, pre-
tending that he will get them made by the
Wo Cheong shop; but he only got a pattern
from our shop with the name stamped on it,
through the hand of Hwar Pui, an as-
sistant Compradore of BOUZAUD & Co.,
and got them made in Hongkong after the
pattern; falsifying that they are made by
our shop. Now the Merchant who has
engaged Hoy to prepare the hats, and had bet-
ter examine the hats before they are packed
up, for if a Hoy can make good hats, why
should he falsify the name of Wo Cheong?
We have no desire of getting the work, but
are afraid of spoiling our name, therefore
we are obliged to make it known. If any
merchant wants good hats, let him come to
Canton and apply to the Tung Cheong shop
on the Honan side, then he will make no
mistake.

WO CHEONG,
of Canton,
Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
are requested to send them to the
agents of the Company, to be replaced by
Receipts representing the amount of the
old shares and the stock dividend added
pending the issue of New Share Certificates.
ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER "PRINCE ALBERT"
and "SIN JAMES JEE JEE"
BOAT" are withdrawn from the Canton
River as Night Boats until further notice.
Hongkong, November 16, 1867.

Intimations.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Vo-
lunteer Corps are hereby requested to
return without delay to the Undersigned
the RIFLES they have been allowed to re-
tain pending sanction for their purchase,
the same not having been allowed.

W. COHEN.
Hongkong, March 13, 1867.

VIEW OF HONGKONG.

MR. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Re-
sidents of Hongkong that he will be
prepared to receive orders for COLOURING
the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued
with the Overland China Mail of 15th Nov-
ember the following rates:—

Full Coloured.....\$5.
Washed in.....\$3.
Shaded in Pencil.....\$1.50
A Specimen of the Full Coloured Litho-
graph can be seen at this Office.
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS Medicine is universally admitted
to be the most efficacious remedy
known to the world. No preparation is so
suitable to the climates of India and China
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It
is particularly adapted to the constitution
of European ladies, as it is never failing in
its effects in all diseases peculiar to females,
while those who are attacked by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climates will
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of
friendman whereby they may insure a restora-
tion to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before
produced any remedy that can be compared to
this wonderful Ointment, as it cures
after all other means have failed, all
wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most
incurable skin diseases peculiar to the cli-
mates of India and China. It is the true
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-
tain old sores can be removed by it that
cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

New Advertisements.

N.E.
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Dull

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN GALVANISED IRON.

GALVANISED IRON,

JONES'S

"STAFFORDSHIRE," "EMU," "CAMELEOPARDS," and "PALM TREE."

For the above well-known Brands of—

Apply to the

WOLVERHAMTON CORRUGATED IRON COMPANY,

WORKS:—

**Church Lane, Wolverhampton,
England.**

SARSAPARILLA.
SCHOLULA, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glan-
dular Affections, Scorbatic Spots, Spots, and
rheumatic Pains, Aclidity of the Stomach, and all
Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by using

WATT'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to
the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the
spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This com-
pound being a concentrated article, and prepared by
steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those
medicines generally sold as Sarsaparilla.

*During the last 50 years it has been strongly
recommended by the Medical Profession.*

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.
Manufacturing Agents, GULF & CO.,
Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—H. Scott, Thomson & Co.;
Bombay—Larsen & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.;
Unahla—Peake, Allen & Co; Hongkong—Messrs
Watts & Co.

1821

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RIMMEL'S
HILAND,
LIAND, or the
Flower of Flowers,
Jockey Club, Wood
Violet, Tea Flowers,
and other deli-
cious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any
made in Cologne for all Toilet and decorative purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, of unequalled
quality.

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HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps, highly beneficial
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RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER, **CHAMPAKES**,
SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices
for Balls and Parties.

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renew the Rose Water Salver, Price, Silver-plated,
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Of every description, adapted to all Climates,
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Halls, Villa Residences, Churches, School-Room,
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Experienced Workmen set to all Parts of the World
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JACKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
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Manufactures are obtainable from every
respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with
C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles

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To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles
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Casks, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are
exactly similar in quality to those supplied by
us for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
J. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS
CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
are manufacturers of every description of Oil
and Store of the highest quality.
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DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.
A penny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye
20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for

RODSON'S SIMPLE DYES,

Magenta	Orange	Black
Mauve	Crimson	Purple
Violet	Brown	Blue
Scarlet	Canary	Pink
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Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing
of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also

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Agents in the United Kingdom and Colonies.
Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

11

J. J. INNESS & Co.'s EXTRA STOUT.
We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and
Shippers for the India Market, that we
recently made such arrangements with the
Brewery as will enable us in future to execute
Orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may
be supplied with promptness and on the best terms.

SPARKS, MOLINE & Co.,
Sole Consignees.
LONDON,
14

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.O., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
STEAMERS.							
Azot	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Benares	McClulloch	Brit. sh.	1491	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fung Shuey	W.C. Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Imperatrice	W.C. Macaire	Fch. str.	2800	April 1	Messageries Impériales		
Malta	W.	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Oriens	W.C. Hall	Brit. str.	1690	April 3	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	8th, 7 a.m.
SAILING VESSELS.							
Abbott Lawrence	E. Bramhall	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Impériales	Manila	
Adabaran	W. Mack	Hamb. bk.	300	March 27	Siemssen & Co		
Adeline	E. Darke	Brit. bk.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Albert Victor	W. Muir	Brit. sh.	868	April 1	Bosman & Co		
Anne	E. Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Carobel	W. McKenzie	Amer. bk.	407	March 28	Russell & Co	Callao	Early
Cary & Jane	W. Jaussen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 27	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Catharina	W. Hess	Hamb. bk.	607	March 27	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Contest	W. Reynaud	Siam. bk.	336	March 5	Chinese	San Francisco	Early
Cowper	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1079	March 18	Captain		
Crimea	W. Barrow	Brit. sh.	478	April 3	Chinese		
Dagmar	W. Bhunstrom	Russ. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	A. Hogg	Saigon	
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Everest	W.C. Clarke	Brit. sh.	571	March 28	Gilman & Co		
Falcon	W. Gunn	Brit. sh.	794	March 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Formosa	W. Paulsen	Prus. bk.	275	April 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Glenlee	W. Barkitt	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Landstein & Co	S'pore & B'bay	Early
Golden Fleece	W. Gall	Brit. sh.	359	March 16	Chinese		
Henrietta	E. Allen	Brit. bk.	181	March 30	J. S. Hook, Son & Co		
Hopeful	W. Buttrely	Brit. bk.	332	April 1	Order		
Java	W.C. Anderson	Prus. bk.	809	March 31	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Portland	
Jeane Alice	W. Moutier	Frech. sh.	1202	March 11	Order		
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenchell	Brit. str.	1047	March 26	Captain		
John Norman	E. Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Maria Louisa	W. Arrestis	Span. bk.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co	Manila	
Maria Morton	W. Marullo	Fch. bk.	401	March 31	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Maria Theresia	W. Bonneson	Fch. bk.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	Early
Mirage	W. Ruan	Brit. sh.	718	March 29	Q. Achoung		
Navarino	W.C. Wettrog	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Neptuno	W. Renteria	Span. bk.	284	March 31	Order		
Novelle	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 18	Turner & Co		
New York	W. Moenrich	Brit. bk.	536	April 1	Weng Cheung Sun		
Salacia	W.C. Steward	Brit. bk.	424	March 30	Gilman & Co	Manila	
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Renedios & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W. Roth	Siam. bk.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spitfire	W.C. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Sword Fish	W. Muller	Siam. sh.	575	March 31	Chinese		
Vesta	W. Peters	Hamb. bk.	240	March 11	Siemssen & Co	Pelaw Islands	
Wilhelm	W. Ulrich	Brem. bk.	266	March 29	Melchers & Co		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. sch.	260	October 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Catalina	Benjadilla	Span. str.	361	April 2	Order		
Catharina	Drescher	Dan. bk.	321	Sept. 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	London	Immediate
Chia-ze	Shewan	Brit. sh.	550	Feb. 21	Deacon & Co		
Coila*	Grange	Brit. str.	535	April 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Concor	Schmidt	Prus. bk.	244	March 31	Siemssen & Co		
Johanna Mathilde	Lahse	Hamb. bk.	414	March 27	Siemssen & Co		
Mathilde	Jacobson	Prus. bk.	300	March 18	Olyphant & Co		
Merchantman	Mourellyan	Brit. sh.	1018	March 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Vision	Gummins	Brit. bk.	150	March 28	Bosman & Co		

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Adelina	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff		Order Russell & Co
Alfreda Annie	Kirby	Brit. bk.	890	January 9	Rio de Janeiro		Wm. Pustau & Co
Andrew	Krabb	Dut. sh.	832	Feb. 13	Cardiff		Order
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1263	Feb. 27	Newport		W. R. Adamson & Co
F. Rock	Todd	Brit. bk.	508	March 4	London		E. Schellhaus & Co
Gen. Havelock	Deuker	Brem. bk.	549	Feb. 16	Cardiff		Gibb, Livingston & Co
Isabella Ridley	Cause	Brit. bk.	351	March 4	Cardiff		Order
Layard	Henderson	Brit. bk.	433	March 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.		Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Leander	Watson	Brit. bk.	175	March 12	London		Prazar & Co
Magellan	Rehderick	Brit. sh.	832	March 24	Liverpool		Jardine, Matheson & Co
M. W. Bass	Crosbie	Brit. sh.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool		Slaw, Brothers & Co
Nepuno	Arntzen	Dan. bk.	304	March 14	Sydney		Russell & Co
Pallas	Schfield	Brit. sh.	928	March 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.		Telge, Nolting & Co
Princess of Wales	Wulff	Hamb. bk.	470	March 8	Hamburg		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Tavistock	Sheppard	Brit. sh.	632	January 21	Newport		Gibb, Livingston & Co
Tientsin	Tate	Brit. bk.	254	March 28	Cardiff		Russell & Co
White Adder	Jarman	Brit. sh.	915	March 11	London		W. R. Adamson & Co

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
NINGPO	J. Mathilde*	Hm. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
OTHER PORTS—				
BOMBAY, &c.—Eng. Mail	Oriens	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co	8th
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	Idiate
LONDON	Chawze*	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co	
MANILA	Maria Louisa	Sp. bk.	Aug. Heard & Co	
Do.	Santa Anna	Am. sh.	Order	
NEW YORK	Mathilde*	Sp. bk.	Renedios & Co	
PELEW ISLANDS	Vesta	Hm. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
PORTLAND	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	
SAIGON	Dagmar	Rn. sh.	Order	
Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	A. Hogg	
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Am. sh.	Captain	
Do.	Eliza	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Glenlee	Ru. sh.	Landstein & Co	Early
SURINAM	M. Theresia	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Class.	H.P.	Captain.
Ashuelot	U. States	sloop	10		Hatfield, Commander
Aspic	H.I.M.	gun-boat	—		Andria de Nereiat, Com.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3		60 R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3		C. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—		Attached to Melville
Fee-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	5		Edwards
Forester	British	gun-boat	3		60 In Ordinary
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3		60 In Ordinary
Janus	British	gun-boat	3		40 Keppel, Lieut.
Melville	British	naval hospital	—		R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.
Patino	Spanish	steamer	—		Putero
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14		Commodore Oliver Jones
Rifeman	British	surveying ship	—		J. W. Reed, Nav. Lieut.
Sa de Bandeira	H. F. M.	steamer	13		Rodrigues, at A'deen dock
Unadilla	U. States	steamer	5		180 Hatfield, Lt. Commander
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3		40 Harbor Tender to Comm.
Zebra	British	steam-sloop	7		E. J. Pollard, Commander

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Class.	H.P.	Captain.
Cheng-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	3		Bessard
Hat-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4		Folsom

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

Vessel.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Owners or Agents.
Fame, (110 h. power)	British	Stephenson	117	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	British	Carroll	380	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kiu Shan	British	Haskell	456	Do.
Kiu King	British	Banning	617	Do.
Little Orphan	British	Laid up	69	Acheong
Poyang	British	Laid up	46	Union Dock Company Tug.
Prince Albert	British	Laid up	379	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug.
Sir J. Jeycebhoy	British	Godsill	101	Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Wilson	140	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spec	Amer.	Graves	140	Thomas Hunt & Co.
White Cloud	British		280	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Port William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahamoodie	Fuchau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Shine	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lewis	Captain Lewis
Lady Hayes	"	B. bk.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wollington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-kan,	B. sh.	262		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	Formosa	B. bk.			Dent & Co

Chinese Advertisements.

白告梳燕

本公司在燕梳白告... (Text continues with details of the company's business and services.)

票投人招

本局招人投標... (Text continues with details of the bidding process for the local government.)

冷夜投

本局招人投標... (Text continues with details of the bidding process for the local government.)